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Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 22 December 1992, at 3 p.m.

President:	Mr. GANEV	(Bulgaria)
later:	Mr. ROGERS (Vice-President)	(Belize)
later:	Mr. GUERRERO (Vice-President)	(Philippines)

- Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments [17] (continued)

  (g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences: note by the Secretary-General

- Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations [37] (continued)

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(a) Report of the Secretary-General

(b) Draft resolution

- International assistance for the rehabilitation of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters: draft resolution [150]

- Report of the Economic and Social Council: report of the Second Committee (Part II) [12] (continued)

- Development and international economic cooperation [78]

(i) Report of the Second Committee (Parts I and II)

(ii) Report of the Fifth Committee

(a) Trade and development

(i) Report of the Second Committee (Part III)

(ii) Report of the Fifth Committee

- Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development [79] (continued)

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(b) Report of the Fifth Committee

- Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind [80]

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  (a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission: report of the Fifth Committee

- Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara: report of the Fifth Committee (Part I) [121]

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- Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: pending appointments: Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: letter from Grenada [18] (continued)

The meeting was called to order at 3.40 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 17 (continued)

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS

(g) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCES: NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/47/107)

The PRESIDENT: As indicated in the note by the Secretary-General (A/47/107), since the terms of office of Austria, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Uganda and the United States of America expire on 31 December 1992, it is necessary for the President of the General Assembly, during the current session, to appoint seven members to fill the resulting vacancies. The members so appointed will serve for a period of three years, beginning on 1 January 1993.

After consultations with the Chairmen of the Groups of Asian States, Latin American and Caribbean States and Western European and other States, I have appointed the following States as members of the Committee on Conferences with effect from 1 January 1993: Austria, Fiji, Grenada, Jordan and the United States of America.

May I take it that the Assembly takes note of those appointments?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: Regarding the remaining two vacancies, to be filled from the African States, I intend to hold further consultations with the Chairman of the Group of African States. Therefore, I propose that the Assembly keep agenda item 17 (g) on the agenda of the forty-seventh session.

As I hear no objection, I take it that the Assembly agrees to that procedure.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: We have thus concluded this stage of our consideration of agenda item 17 (g).

AGENDA ITEM 37 (continued)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/47/595)

(b) DRAFT RESOLUTION (A/47/L.51)

The PRESIDENT: I remind representatives that the debate on this item was concluded at the 68th plenary meeting, held on 20 November.

I call upon the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(The President)

A previously submitted draft resolution (A/47/L.22) on agenda item 37 has been withdrawn. I thank the sponsor of that draft resolution for his cooperation.

I now call on the representative of New Zealand, who will introduce the draft resolution A/47/L.51.

Mr. O'BRIEN (New Zealand): Mr. President, as Chairman, appointed by you, of the Ad Hoc Working Group on United Nations Humanitarian Assistance, I have the honour to introduce under this item draft resolution A/47/L.51, negotiated following open-ended discussions between delegations. It took seven sessions of open-ended discussion to produce the draft resolution A/47/L.51.

The draft resolution represents, I think, a blend and a balance of the various factors that influence the delivery of humanitarian assistance in today's world. It represents, I hope, a solid forward step on the basic decisions taken by the General Assembly last year, and provides further groundwork for ongoing involvement by the General Assembly in this very important issue. I commend the draft resolution to the General Assembly.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution A/47/L.51. May I take it that the Assembly decides to adopt the draft resolution?

Draft resolution A/47/L.51 was adopted (resolution 47/168).

The PRESIDENT: Before calling on the first speaker in explanation of position, may I remind delegations that, in accordance with General Assembly decision 34/401, such explanations are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

Mr. MONTGOMERY (United States of America): The resolution is aimed at strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance, and addresses the role of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and other important issues related to the delivery of emergency humanitarian assistance. It is an unfortunate reality that in the humanitarian crises we face today one of the most important concerns is the safety of personnel working for humanitarian relief operations. The resolution addresses that concern by stressing the need for adequate protection of personnel involved in humanitarian operations. The United States wishes to emphasize that this provision applies to all humanitarian relief workers; it applies to those working for non-governmental organizations in all contexts, as well as to United Nations personnel. Moreover, host nations and all parties involved in humanitarian emergency situations have a responsibility to respect and ensure the safety and security of humanitarian relief personnel.

We would also like to draw attention to the request in the resolution that adequate resources be provided to the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to permit it to perform all of the responsibilities assigned to it in this resolution and last year's resolution 46/182. It cannot be expected to respond operationally to all humanitarian crises with its present level of resources. Priorities must be established to ensure that the Department of Humanitarian Affairs focuses first on those specific complex emergencies where lives are immediately at risk. Some situations may require only a small degree of oversight and may more properly be left to other appropriate United Nations agencies.

Mr. HAMMARSKJOLD (Sweden): I have the pleasure of making this statement on behalf of the five Nordic countries - Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

The Assembly has just adopted without a vote draft resolution A/47/L.51 on strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations.

The Nordic countries joined in adopting this resolution in the spirit of consensus, with the understanding that the negotiation mechanism regarding contributions to the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, as agreed upon in resolution 46/182, is still fully valid. In this regard, we expect the Emergency Relief Coordinator to call for a meeting of potential donor countries accordingly, when the need for increasing the resources of the Fund arises. Such a meeting would also provide the opportunity to discuss further the Fund's functioning. We look forward to the Secretary-General's review of the effectiveness and achievements of the new institutional arrangements and his recommendations thereon, which should also include his proposals on the improvement of the functioning of the Fund.

We welcome the Secretary-General's report, which urges that special attention must be given to ensure the safety of all personnel involved in humanitarian operations. We further call on host Governments and all parties concerned to facilitate the implementation of humanitarian assistance in accordance with resolution 46/182.

Mr. ZIARAN (Islamic Republic of Iran): Given the significance of international assistance and the availability of adequate financial resources to the newly established Department of Humanitarian Affairs, the main thrust of the resolution is the call for a prompt response to United Nations

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humanitarian operations, as well as an increase in the resources of the Revolving Fund in order to alleviate the suffering of the victims of disasters and other emergencies. The text also pays due attention to the need for an in-depth study of the effectiveness of the new institutional arrangements in order to facilitate the substantive discussion expected at the next session of the General Assembly.

(Mr. Ziaran, Islamic Republic of Iran)

As was earlier noted by Mr. O'Brien, the original text was subject to intensive negotiations. The Group of 77 is pleased that we have been successful in reaching a consensus on this text.

During the entire course of negotiations, our Group has tried to accommodate issues of interest to various negotiating parties, including a reference to the need for adequate protection of personnel involved in humanitarian operations, in accordance with the relevant norms and principles of international law and within the context of General Assembly resolution 47/120.

We hope that our flexibility and accommodation will find a rapid response in the resolution's call on the donor countries to increase their contributions to the emergency revolving fund.

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 37?

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 150

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE REHABILITATION OF NICARAGUA: AFTERMATH OF THE WAR AND NATURAL DISASTERS: DRAFT RESOLUTION (A/47/L.40/Rev.2)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to announce that Djibouti and Samoa have become sponsors of draft resolution A/47/L.40/Rev.2.

I now call upon the representative of Nicaragua to introduce the draft resolution.

Mr. MAYORGA CORTES (Nicaragua) (interpretation from Spanish): In her statement to the General Assembly on 21 September, the President of Nicaragua, Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, spoke of the

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"... urgent need for special and total cooperation from the United Nations system in the social and economic reconstruction of Nicaragua". (A/47/PV.4, p. 52)

She added that:

"Once peace and economic stability reign, we must tackle the aftermath of the war and the root causes of that war, the problems of unemployment and also the reincorporation of displaced and repatriated persons into the social and economic life of the country. We ask for the international community's support for this United Nations programme, particularly because our situation has been made worse this year by terrible natural disasters such as the eruption of the Cerro Negrón volcano and the recent tsunami". (ibid.)

Our President then said that:

"The chances for reinforcing stability and reconciliation and economic growth in our country are better than they were when I began my term of office. For the first time, we are the major players in championing our freedom and bringing about our changes through dedicating ourselves to the task of national reconstruction, the common cause of the Nicaraguan nation". (ibid.)

The explanatory memorandum that accompanied the letter addressed to the Secretary-General concerning our request that this item be included in the agenda of the Assembly (A/47/248) was based on the address by President Chamorro. The memorandum accurately describes both the origin of our request and the purposes underlying our action now. Nicaragua, a country that in the 1980s was involved in one of the most prolonged and painful conflicts of the cold war, is nowadays coming up against serious obstacles in returning to

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normality, despite the tremendous efforts we have been making in the areas of democratization and internal reconciliation, the economy and in reducing military expenditure and troop numbers.

Mr. President, you may be sure that it is not our intention to become chronic recipients of high levels of international cooperation. We have sufficient internal conviction and capacity for action to acknowledge and accept our own responsibilities. However, the additional burden we have to bear at the present time is not an easy one, and we therefore feel obliged to appeal to the international community to support our efforts to consolidate our nascent democracy in Nicaragua.

We believe that the Organization should take timely and imaginative action in cases such as that of Nicaragua in which countries are making the transition from a grave situation that threatened international peace and security - and attracted the attention of the whole world during the past decade - to another, promising situation which is promoting reconciliation, democracy and development but which, by its very nature, presupposes a gradual process of change. This means that it does not lend itself to magic or instant solutions, or to improvisations. This is so in our country because to the requirements of a major political transition and of progress towards a social market economy we have to add the effects of the war and the recurrent natural disasters that have stood in the way of our efforts. Our task now is to foster sustained development and growth on the basis of the levels of economic and financial stability that we have already achieved.

War and natural disasters combined with the uncertainties inherent in the transition period have affected our small country to such an extent that their cumulative effects are seriously jeopardizing our efforts to achieve the

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political, social and economic stability we need to fulfill our commitment to democracy, the rule of law and to building a society of free individuals and solid institutions.

We recognize the importance of what is happening now in other countries that are attracting the attention of the United Nations. But at the same time, we appeal most strongly to the Organization and to the international community not to forget Nicaragua, and to continue to cooperate with our efforts to consolidate peace for once and for all. The lack of increasing and timely international cooperation could jeopardize the economic and social programme that Nicaragua has successfully initiated and, at considerable economic, social and political cost, also affect the process of internal democratization itself. We cannot disguise our feeling of urgency about this, and we therefore beg international understanding.

For all these reasons, we have been encouraged by the unofficial visit to Nicaragua last week by the Secretary-General of the Organization on his way back from the historic meeting he attended in El Salvador. That meeting made possible an exchange of views at the highest political level on the future of United Nations cooperation with our country. We are grateful to the Secretary-General for this gesture because not only does it reflect his interest in our problems, but it also reflects his convictions and the energy and vision that mark all his actions.

(Mr. Mayorga Cortés, Nicaragua)

The draft resolution that I have the honour to introduce on behalf of the sponsors recognizes the need to address the aftermath of the war and natural disasters in Nicaragua, and for this purpose requests the support of the international community and in particular of the United Nations system.

It requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to activities for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Nicaragua and to continue to ensure the timely, comprehensive and effective formulation and coordination of programmes of the United Nations system in Nicaragua, given the importance of those activities for the consolidation of peace.

It also raises the possibility of action by the Secretary-General to support the consolidation of peace by addressing some aspects of particular importance, such as care for war victims, mine clearance, land ownership and land tenure in areas affected by the war and, in general, support for the process of economic recovery and development that we have begun, in order to render irreversible the peace and democracy already achieved.

Lastly, it requests that the item be considered at the forty-eighth session and calls for a report by the Secretary-General on the implementation of this resolution.

We ask the General Assembly to adopt the draft resolution by consensus.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution A/47/L.40/Rev.2.

May I take it that the Assembly decides to adopt the draft resolution?

Draft resolution A/47/L.40/Rev.2 was adopted (resolution 47/169.

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 150?

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEMS 12 (continued), 78, 79 (continued) TO 83 AND 89

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL: REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (PART II) (A/47/717/Add.1)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

(i) REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (PARTS I AND II) (A/47/718 and Add.1)

(ii) REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/810)

(a) TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

(i) REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (PART III) (A/47/718/Add.2)

(ii) REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/802)

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/47/719)

(b) REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/811, A/47/814)

PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND

(a) REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/47/720)

(b) DRAFT RESOLUTION (A/47/L.49)

(c) REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/815)

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/47/721)

EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT: REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/47/722)

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT: REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/47/723)

TRAINING AND RESEARCH

(a) REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/47/729)

(b) REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

The PRESIDENT: I request the Rapporteur of the Second Committee to introduce the reports of the Second Committee in one intervention.

Mr. BALZAN (Malta), Rapporteur of the Second Committee: I have the honour to present the report (A/47/717/Add.1) of the Second Committee under item 12 of the agenda, "Report of the Economic and Social Council".

In paragraphs 52 and 53, respectively, the Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of eight draft resolutions and three draft decisions.

Draft resolution I, "Assistance to the Palestinian people", was adopted by a recorded vote of 107 to 2, with 2 abstentions. May I point out that Bolivia should have been listed in footnote 1 as having indicated that had it been present it would have voted in favour of this draft resolution.

Draft resolution III, "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan", was also adopted by a recorded vote, the result being 101 to 3, with 5 abstentions.

The following draft resolutions and decisions were adopted by the Committee without a vote: draft resolution II, "Privatization in the context of economic restructuring, economic growth and sustainable development"; draft resolution IV, "Implications of the application of the new criteria for identifying the least developed countries in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s"; draft resolution V, "Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women"; draft resolution VI, "Impact of the recent evolution of the economies in transition on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation"; draft resolution VII, "International Conference on Population

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and Development"; and draft resolution VIII, "Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 1991-2000".

Draft decisions I, II and III are entitled, respectively: "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system"; "Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council"; and "Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1993-1994".

I have the privilege to present the report (A/47/718/Add.1) of the Second Committee on agenda item 78, "Development and international economic cooperation", in particular on action taken on questions not related to a specific sub-item.

In paragraph 26 of the report the Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following four draft resolutions, which were adopted by the Committee without a vote: draft resolution I, "Net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries"; draft resolution II, "Assistance to Yemen"; draft resolution III, "United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)"; and draft resolution IV, "An agenda for development".

In paragraph 27 of the report the Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following three draft decisions, which were adopted by the Committee without a vote: draft decision I, "International conference on money and finance for development"; draft decision II, "Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas"; and draft decision III, "Documents relating to development and international economic cooperation".

(Mr. Balzan, Rapporteur,
Second Committee)

I am pleased to present the report (A/47/718/Add.2) of the Second Committee under item 78 (a) of the agenda, "Trade and development". In paragraph 42 of the report the Second Committee recommends to the Assembly the adoption of six draft resolutions, and in paragraph 43 it recommends the adoption of one draft decision.

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The draft resolutions that were adopted without a vote are as follows: draft resolution I, "International code of conduct on the transfer of technology"; draft resolution II "Eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development"; draft resolution III, "Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade"; draft resolution IV, "Commodities"; draft resolution V, "Specific measures in favour of island developing countries"; and draft resolution VI, "Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy".

The draft decision entitled "Programmes of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the Palestinian People" was adopted by a recorded vote of 133 to 2, with 2 abstentions.

I wish to present also the report of the Second Committee contained in document A/47/719, under agenda item 79, entitled "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development". In paragraph 35 of the report the Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of seven draft resolutions. All seven of these draft resolutions were adopted by the Second Committee without a vote.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Establishment of an intergovernmental negotiating committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa".

Draft resolution II is entitled "Convening of a global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States". May I point out that the words "as well as representatives of relevant regional and subregional organizations" were inadvertently omitted at the end of paragraph 7 of draft resolution II.

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Draft resolution III is entitled "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

Draft resolution IV is entitled "Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development". It is important to point out that the words "in Geneva and/or New York" were inadvertently omitted at the end of paragraph 9 of draft resolution IV, and I wish to state for the record that the agreement reached on paragraph 9 of this draft resolution is on the understanding that the issue coordinator will continue to conduct informal consultations on the venue of the future sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development in order to decide on the venue of future sessions of the Commission at the resumed forty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Draft resolution V is entitled "Conference on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks". Draft resolution VI is entitled "Observance of World Day for Water"; and draft resolution VII, "Capacity-building for Agenda 21".

It is indeed an honour for me to present the report of the Second Committee contained in document A/47/720, under agenda item 80, entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind". In the light of draft resolution A/47/L.49, "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind", which is now before the General Assembly for action, this report contains no recommendations for adoption by the General Assembly.

May I now present the report of the Second Committee contained in document A/47/721, under agenda item 81, entitled "International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries". In paragraph 17 of that report, the Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the

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adoption of draft resolution I, "Observance of an international day for the eradication of poverty", and draft resolution II, "International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries", both of which were adopted by the Committee without a vote.

Permit me now to present the report of the Second Committee contained in document A/47/722, under agenda item 82, entitled "External debt crisis and development". I should first like to draw the Assembly's attention to the following corrections to be made to this document. Following paragraph 10 a new paragraph should be inserted, which will read:

> "After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Community), Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77) and China (see A/C.2/47/SR.51)."

In paragraph 12 of the report, the Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "International debt crisis and development: enhanced international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries". The Committee adopted this draft resolution by a recorded vote of 109 to 1.

It is my pleasure now to present the report of the Second Committee contained in document A/47/723, under agenda item 83, entitled "Operational activities for development". In paragraph 17 of the report, the Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Triennial policy review of the operational activities for the United Nations development system"; and two draft decisions, one entitled

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"Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/217 on the World Summit for Children" and the other entitled "Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women". These draft proposals were adopted by the Second Committee without a vote.

In conclusion, I have the honour to present the report of the Second Committee contained in document A/47/729, under agenda item 89, "Training and research: (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research and (b) United Nations University". In paragraph 21 of the report, the Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution I, "United Nations University" and draft resolution II, "United Nations Institute for Training and Research". These draft resolutions were adopted by the Second Committee without a vote.

I should like to point out, however, that consideration of the draft resolution on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research must be postponed until the resumed meetings of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly because the report of the Fifth Committee is not available.

The PRESIDENT: If there is no proposal under rule 66 of the rules of procedure, I shall take it that the General Assembly decides not to discuss the reports of the Second Committee which are before it today.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: Statements will therefore be limited to explanations of vote.

The positions of delegations regarding the various recommendations of the Second Committee have been made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant official records.

(The President)

May I remind members that, under paragraph 7 of decision 34/401, the General Assembly agreed that

"When the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, i.e., either in the Committee or in plenary meeting unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee." (decision 34/401, para. 7)

(The President)

May I remind delegations that, also in accordance with General Assembly decision 34/401, explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

Before we begin to take action on the recommendations contained in the reports of the Second Committee, I should like to advise representatives that, unless delegations have already notified the Secretariat otherwise, we shall take decisions in the same manner as in the Second Committee.

This means that where recorded votes were taken, we will do the same.

I should also hope that we may proceed to adopt without a vote those recommendations that were adopted without a vote in the Second Committee.

I now invite the attention of the Assembly to part II (A/47/717/Add.1) of the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 12, which concerns the report of the Economic and Social Council.

May I remind representatives that the Assembly considered part I of the report at the 76th plenary meeting, on 1 December.

Ms. Yang Yanyi (China) (interpretation from Chinese): Before we adopt part II of the report of the Second Committee under agenda item 12, the Chinese delegation would like to make a correction to paragraph 31 of document A/47/717/Add.1, where China was incorrectly included as one of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.40. We hope that the Secretariat will make the necessary correction, deleting China from the list of sponsors.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has before it eight draft resolutions contained in paragraph 52 of part II (A/47/717/Add.1) of the report of the Second Committee and three draft decisions contained in paragraph 53 of that document.

(The President)

I shall put the recommendations of the Second Committee to the Assembly one by one. After all the decisions have been taken, representatives will again have the opportunity to explain their votes.

The Assembly will first take a decision on the eight draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 52 of part II of its report.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Samoa

Draft resolution I was adopted by 155 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions (resolution 47/170).*

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Privatization in the context of economic restructuring, economic growth and sustainable development".

The Second Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 47/171).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi,

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* Subsequently the delegations of Congo and El Salvador advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, Micronesia (Federated States of), United States of America

Abstaining: Croatia, Marshall Islands, Russian Federation, Samoa, Uruguay

Draft resolution III was adopted by 150 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions (resolution 47/172).*

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Implications of the application of the new criteria for identifying the least developed countries in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s".

The Second Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 47/173).

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* Subsequently the delegations of Argentina and El Salvador advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V is entitled "Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women".

Draft resolution V was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt the draft resolution?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 47/174).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VI is entitled "Impact of the recent evolution of the economies in transition on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation".

The Second Committee adopted draft resolution VI without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 47/175).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VII is entitled "International Conference on Population and Development".

Draft resolution VII was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to adopt the draft resolution?

Draft resolution VII was adopted (resolution 47/176).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VIII is entitled "Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 1991-2000".

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt the draft resolution?

Draft resolution VIII was adopted (resolution 47/177).

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now turn to the three draft decisions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 53 of part II of its report (A/47/717/Add.1).

Draft decision I is entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system".

The Second Committee recommends the adoption of draft decision I. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft decision I was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: Draft decision II is entitled "Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council".

The Second Committee recommends the adoption of draft decision II. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft decision II was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: Finally, draft decision III is entitled "Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1993-1994".

The Second Committee recommends the adoption of draft decision III. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft decision III was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: I shall call now on representatives wishing to speak in explanation of vote or position.

Mr. PIRIZ BALLON (Uruguay) (interpretation from Spanish): I wish to explain my delegation's vote on the draft resolution, just adopted, entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan".

My delegation wants to reaffirm the conviction of the Government of Uruguay that the settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and in the other Arab territories occupied since 1967 are illegal and an obstacle to peace. Furthermore, there is no doubt that their economic and social repercussions have had and continue to have a highly negative impact on the Palestinian people.

But my delegation abstained in the voting on that draft resolution because we feel it should have acknowledged the political signal given by Israel in its decision to freeze new settlements and should have urged Israel to make further progress in that direction.

Moreover, it is in the framework of the peace process now under way that it will be possible to reach a final solution to the entire problem of the Middle East. We therefore believe that all resolutions adopted by the United Nations must use language that will help persuade all the parties that the only chance for a firm and lasting peace lies in political will and good faith around the negotiating table.

Mr. MONTGOMERY (United States of America): My delegation was pleased to coordinate the work, carried out along with other colleagues, on the draft resolution just adopted by the General Assembly entitled "Privatization in the context of economic restructuring, economic growth and sustainable development".

(Mr. Montgomery, United States)

At this, its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly has addressed a broad array of issues never more relevant than they are today in an era less conditioned by war and peace and more focused on peace and prosperity. Prosperity is essential for world peace, and depends on a growth-oriented international economic order, an order in which the private sector serves as the engine for the expansion of developing and emerging economies.

These familiar truths are more compelling each day as we learn that throughout the world thousands of State-owned enterprises are transforming themselves into private companies. Their ultimate aim is to transfer ownership to workers, managers and the general public.

The General Assembly forged a global consensus on this important phenomenon. The result is the resolution we have just adopted. Among other things, the text welcomes and encourages activities supportive of national policies aimed at increasing economic efficiency, growth and sustainable development, all through privatization, demonopolization, administrative deregulation of economic activities, and other relevant policies.

We know that the more a nation relies on the private sector and on free markets the higher its rate of growth; that the more open a country is to trade the higher its rate of growth; and that the better a country's economic and investment climate the higher its rate of growth.

This privatization initiative draws on President Bush's address to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, in which he called on the

(Mr. Montgomery, United States)

international community to foster and support the free-market reforms necessary to build growing economies and vibrant democracies in the developing world and in the new democratic States, and to build these new economies by promoting the private sector.

And what of the status of these ongoing reforms? First, small businesses are being encouraged. That is where last year's consensus General Assembly resolution on entrepreneurship made a contribution: by encouraging the development of entrepreneurship in all countries and directing the United Nations system continually to improve its activities for promoting the private sector.

(Mr. Montgomery, United States)

Secondly, large State enterprises are being restructured and, wherever possible, privatized. That is where today's privatization initiative seeks to make a contribution. Ultimately, this pattern will build economic partnerships among our private sectors, will open up their productive potential leading to growth and development, and will lead to prosperity at home and abroad.

Our adoption of this text today, furthermore, demonstrates the growing responsiveness and relevance of the General Assembly to increasing the international economy's rate of growth through structural reform aimed at the creation of a viable private sector. My delegation wishes to thank all the sponsors and others for their collaboration on this threshold resolution, and we look forward to future opportunities to build on today's consensus.

The PRESIDENT: In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, and 43/177 of 15 December 1988, I now call on the Observer of Palestine.

Mr. SHREIM (Palestine) (interpretation from Arabic): I should like to thank all the delegations that voted in favour of the draft resolutions related to Palestine. I should also like to draw the attention of members and of the international community to the deterioration of the situation of the Palestinian people, particularly in the occupied Gaza Strip, as a result of the Israeli forces' sealing of Gaza and their imposition of a curfew in all the occupied Palestinian territories as of 9 December.

These actions have led to a shortage of food and medical supplies, as noted by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in its statement of 21 December, in which it requested the Israeli authorities to provide the large number of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip with emergency food supplies.

(Mr. Shreim, Palestine)

UNRWA has estimated a loss equivalent to millions of dollars as a result of these actions. It has also noted that, as result of the Israeli Government's position, it has been unable to provide any services to the Palestinian people, despite the request made to the Israeli Government, to which it gave a negative response. We ask the international community to put pressure on the Israeli Government to lift the curfew, which is a collective punishment of the Palestinian people, and to allow international organizations and the various United Nations agencies to extend services to the Palestinians. The prompt implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies is of the highest priority.

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of the report of the Economic and Social Council allocated to the Second Committee?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: We now turn to parts I and II of the report of the Second Committee (A/47/718 and Add.1) on agenda item 78, entitled "Development and international economic co-operation".

We shall first consider part I (A/47/718) of the report of the Second Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to take note of part I of the report?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: We now turn to part II (A/47/718/Add.1) of the report of the Second Committee.

The Assembly will now take action on the four draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 26 of part II of its report and on the three draft decisions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 27 of the same document.

(The President)

The Assembly will turn first to the four draft resolutions.

Draft resolution I, which is entitled "Net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries", was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 47/178).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Assistance to Yemen". The Second Committee adopted draft resolution II without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 47/179).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)". The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution is contained in document A/47/810.

The Second Committee adopted draft resolution III without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 47/180).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "An agenda for development". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 47/181).

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take action on the three draft decisions contained in paragraph 27 of document A/47/718/Add.1.

(The President)

Draft decision I is entitled "International conference on money and finance for development". The Second Committee recommended that the General Assembly adopt the draft decision. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do so?

Draft decision I was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: Draft decision II is entitled "Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas". The Second Committee adopted draft decision II without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft decision II was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: Draft decision III is entitled "Documents relating to development and international economic cooperation".

The Second Committee recommends to the Assembly the adoption of draft decision III. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt it?

Draft decision III was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: We turn now to part III (A/47/718/Add.2) of the report of the Second Committee, on sub-item (a) of agenda item 78, "Trade and development".

The Assembly will take decisions on the six draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 42 of part III of its report and on the draft decision recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 43 of the same document.

The Assembly will turn first to the six draft resolutions contained in paragraph 42 of part III of the report of the Second Committee.

Draft resolution I is entitled "International code of conduct on the transfer of technology".

Draft resolution I was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 47/182).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II, entitled "Eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development", was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution is contained in document A/47/802.

May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution II?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 47/183).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III, entitled "Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade", was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 47/184).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV, entitled "Commodities", was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 47/185).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V is entitled "Specific measures in favour of island developing countries".

The Second Committee adopted draft resolution V without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 47/186).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VI is entitled "Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy".

Draft resolution VI was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 47/187).

The PRESIDENT: We shall now turn to the draft decision recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 43 of part III of its report (A/47/718/Add.2). The draft decision is entitled "Programmes of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the Palestinian people".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of)

The draft decision was adopted by 159 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those representatives who wish to make statements in explanation of position.

Mr. BARNETT (United Kingdom): The European Community and its member States have joined the consensus on the resolution entitled "Specific measures in favour of island developing countries", which has just been adopted. As we

(Mr. Barnett, United Kingdom)

said in connection with a similar resolution two years ago, the European Community and its member States do not recognize island developing countries as a separate and official category, although we pay due attention to the specific needs and problems of these countries. I should like to recall in this regard that the European Community, through successive Lomé Conventions, and its member States, through their national development cooperation programmes, have established and implemented, on the basis of the specific objectives and priorities of the various island developing countries, a series of programmes containing measures and provisions designed to respond to the economic situations and the specific needs of each of these countries.

Ms. TOMKINSON: Australia is of the view that there are specific development constraints on island developing countries, which are in addition to those faced by other developing countries. For this reason, we believe it is important to highlight that there are distinctions, and this is the principal purpose of resolution V. In this context, the sustainability of development for island States is a particularly crucial issue.

Mr. LOHIA (Papua New Guinea): My delegation takes full note of the reservations expressed by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the European Community.

The Europeans and others have gone, of their own will, to visit the islands of the world - in the Indian Ocean, the Pacific, the Caribbean, the Mediterranean and elsewhere. It was their own choice. The ancestral inhabitants of the islands accepted them in many different ways, and we have all become friends. I am glad to say that the world sees that we maintain good relations with the countries from which men came in those early days to

(Mr. Lohia, Papua New Guinea)

visit us and new generations which are coming now. We hope that the European Community revisits our islands in a more realistic way and gives them the necessary support, without reservations, because islands are unique in many different ways, as are the land-locked countries. Of course, we know that only Jesus Christ can walk across the sea, but people cannot. We must have communication of some kind across the sea if we are going to bring services to our peoples across the world.

As I have said, we note the important reservations expressed by the European Community, and we hope that, in this and other forums, we can identify the problems and move ahead to continue the good relations we have today.

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of sub-item (a) of agenda item 78, as well as its consideration of agenda item 78 as a whole?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the report of the Second Committee under agenda item 79, entitled "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development" (A/47/719).

The Assembly will now proceed to take a decision on the seven draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 35 of its report. The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of draft resolutions I, II and IV is contained in document A/47/814, and the report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of draft resolution V is contained in document A/47/811.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Establishment of an intergovernmental negotiating committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa".

The Second Committee adopted draft resolution I without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 47/188).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Convening of a global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States".

Draft resolution II was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 47/189).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

The Second Committee adopted draft resolution III without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 47/190).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

Draft resolution IV was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 47/191).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V is entitled "Conference on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks".

The Second Committee adopted draft resolution V without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 47/192).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VI is entitled "Observance of World Day for Water".

Draft resolution VI was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 47/193).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VII is entitled "Capacity-building for Agenda 21".

Draft resolution VII was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution VII was adopted (resolution 47/194).

The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those representatives who wish to speak in explanation of position.

Mr. BAILLARGEON (Canada) (interpretation from French): High-seas fisheries resources, particularly straddling stocks and highly migratory species, are under tremendous pressure in all oceans. Drastic conservation measures have been taken by many fishing States, including Canada. For the first time, the international community is now paying attention to these problems; the United Nations has today adopted a resolution that could lead to a solution if the will exists, and if States set aside their differences and unite in an effort to save the living resources of the oceans from further destruction.

Canada has been seeking urgent international action to stop the overfishing on the high seas before valuable resources are further depleted and the coastal communities that depend on them for their existence are devastated. Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the legal basis for regulating fisheries within 200 miles of the coastline is clear. Coastal States have the responsibility to put in place the measures needed to conduct the fishery on a sustainable basis. There is no gap in the legal authority for such measures.

(Mr. Baillargeon, Canada)

The same cannot be said of the area beyond 200 miles, where there is a serious gap in the international legal framework concerning conservation of important fish stocks in various regions. In the case we are most familiar with, off Canada's east coast, overfishing outside the 200-mile zone has played a significant role in reducing stocks that straddle the 200-mile limit.

One of the tracks Canada has been pursuing has been to seek a global solution: an effective, enforceable framework for conservation and management of resources beyond the 200-mile limit - that is, a body of rules consistent with the law of the sea with which all States fishing on the high seas agree to comply, one that will break the syndrome of unsustainable exploitation of fragile fisheries. Such rules would clarify and lend substance to the provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Increased international understanding and cooperation with coastal States on all aspects of fisheries in areas adjacent to exclusive economic zones is vital to achieve effective conservation and management of straddling stocks and highly migratory species.

The conference that the United Nations has today agreed to convene will provide the international community, for the first time, with a forum to develop rules for the management of high-seas fisheries, in accordance with conservation and sustainable-development principles and within the framework for international cooperation established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The Conference must be given sufficient time to develop an effective solution to this problem.

The resolution concerning the conference has been adopted thanks to a great deal of hard work by a working group chaired by Ambassador Razali. Canada is grateful to Ambassador Razali for his perseverance and patience, and congratulates him on this achievement.

(Mr. Baillargeon, Canada)

The resolution adopted today ensures that the terms of reference agreed on at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development will be respected. Those terms of reference clearly established that the conference will deal with management of high-seas fisheries of straddling stocks and highly migratory species. It is clear that the conference will have to devote its time to solving the problem of high-seas overfishing and not to a discussion of issues relating to exclusive economic zones, which would avoid the problem.

Canada calls on all States with an interest in the sustainability of high-seas fisheries to participate in the conference and to support a positive outcome, one that will give concrete expression to the rights, obligations and responsibilities of States for the conservation of the living resources of the high seas.

Mr. UMER (Pakistan): The Assembly's adoption by consensus of the seven environment-related resolutions is a matter of profound gratification to the Group of 77, on whose behalf I have the honour to speak. These resolutions constitute an important landmark in our collective quest to better our economic condition without impinging upon the prerogatives of nature.

The consensus achieved on these important decisions might not have been possible without the untiring efforts of Ambassador Razali Ismail of Malaysia, whose forceful and sagacious leadership paved the way for this extraordinarily successful outcome. The most notable achievement was, of course, the unanimous adoption of the resolution on the establishment of the Commission on Sustainable Development, which we expect will help translate our vision of sustainable development into a concrete reality and serve to forge a genuine

(Mr. Umer, Pakistan)

and equal partnership among all members of the international community in pursuit of this shared goal.

The umbilical link between the environment and development, so consciously enshrined in resolution 44/211, was consolidated and confirmed in the decisions taken at Rio. This framework offers a unique opportunity to embark upon a truly unprecedented global economic partnership among all the groups and countries represented here. We are confident that constructive cooperation will continue to permeate our deliberations and guide all our decisions in the field of environment and development.

The Commission on Sustainable Development has been assigned the task of overseeing and monitoring the implementation of Agenda 21. It is the expectation of the Group of 77 that the Commission will approach its work in an integrated and interdisciplinary manner. The Commission must not view sustainable development through an overly environmentalist prism, thus ensuring that development needs of the developing countries are not marginalized, but must ensure that the balance achieved at Rio remains the backdrop of its approach.

We believe that the Commission should carry out its mandate on the basis of thematic monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of Agenda 21. Any other method would frustrate the purpose of acquiring a global and integrated perspective of the implementation of this Agenda. A fragmented and compartmentalized approach will not only impede the work of the Commission, but will also erode the very purpose for which it has been established. The Group of 77 is ready to work closely with its developed partners to launch the Commission on a steady and productive path.

The Group that I represent attaches singular importance to the work of

(Mr. Umer, Pakistan)

the Commission relating to monitoring progress in the implementation of the commitments regarding provision of financial resources and transfer of technology. The provision of adequate new and additional financing is an essential prerequisite for the effective implementation of Agenda 21. It is obvious that the financing requirements for Agenda 21 far exceed the resources that can be mobilized by developing countries themselves. Additional external funding is indispensable at the bilateral level and through multilateral channels to implement projects and programmes for sustainable development.

The transfer of technology to developing countries is equally fundamental for the successful implementation of the decisions taken at Rio. Outdated technology and technology that is not environmentally sound cannot achieve the objective of assuring a better future for mankind. In this context, it is important that financial sources and mechanisms, including the Global Environment Facility, must provide comprehensive information to the Commission on the level of financing so that it is enabled effectively to monitor the implementation of this key commitment made at Rio.

The role and contribution of the Secretariat will be crucial in ensuring the success of the Commission on Sustainable Development. In this context, we welcome the appointment of Mr. Nitin Desai as the Under-Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development. We feel assured that his expertise and experience will be invaluable assets in facilitating the Commission's work.

The Group of 77 also attaches serious importance to the early completion of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, as well as to the convening of a global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States.

(Mr. Umer, Pakistan)

In this context we should like to stress the need for the Fifth Committee to complete its work on the financing of the entire duration of the resumed session, in February, of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to combat desertification. We also expect the international community to display the same level of commitment to this process as it demonstrated for the Convention on Climate Change.

The developing countries have accepted the commitments emanating from the Rio Summit out of a sense of responsibility to our own peoples and to the future well-being of our planet. These commitments represent a historic leap in our political resolve to respond to the requirements of environmentally sound development. It remains our earnest hope that the developed countries too will provide complete political and financial support for the commitments made at Rio so that this process evolves into a truly close partnership for saving our planet and its ecosystems from future degradation and for repairing the damage inflicted upon it by prolonged human abuse and profligacy.

Mr. CHEN Jian (China) (interpretation from Chinese): The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio in June of this year was a welcome step forward on the road of sustainable development. Of course, the adoption or signing of agreements is not an end in itself; what matters most is their implementation. It is this very arduous task of activating the follow-up implementation process that the General Assembly has been given at its current session.

We had difficult moments and twists and turns in the course of negotiating development resolutions. We are glad, however, to see that, despite all the differences, another step forward has been taken on the road from Rio towards a better common future for humankind, thanks to the practical

(Mr. Chen Jian, China)

and cooperative approach adopted by the parties concerned, out of the realization that we are all in the same boat and thus have to sink or swim together. Representing the maximum extent of consensus among members of the international community on UNCED follow-up, the resolutions, as they stand now, and particularly the one on the establishemnt of the Commission on Sustainable Development, prepare the ground for the implementation of the agreement reached at Rio.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the Group of 77 and other parties for their decisive role in fostering agreement. My thanks go particularly to the Second Committee's issue coordinator, His Excellency Ambassador Razali of Malaysia, whose admirable wisdom and diplomatic finesse contributed considerably to facilitating the successful outcome of the negotiations.

As envisaged in the resolutions just adopted, we shall have a full and heavy agenda in the coming year. As far as the Commission on Sustainable Development is concerned, how it would operate in actuality is an important question that we shall have to answer in the next phase. In that respect, this is the Chinese delegation's understanding and expectation: The Commission should base its work on Agenda 21 and the agreement reached at the current session of the General Assembly. It should also seek guidance and inspiration from the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. The Commission's operating philosophy should be respect for sovereignty of States and maximization of support from the international community. Finally, the focus of the Commission's work should be promoting international cooperation in the field of environment and development, particularly in relation to the provision of financial resources and the transfer of environmentally sound

(Mr. Chen Jian, China)

technology, which are indispensable for the participation of developing countries in the global endeavour to protect the environment through the implementation of Agenda 21.

In this respect, the Chinese delegation wishes to associate itself with the very remarkable opinion just expressed by the representative of Pakistan on behalf of the Group of 77. The first substantive meeting of the Commission, to be held in 1993, is to set the terms and tenor of the discourse within the Commission for years to come. Its importance is self-evident. The Chinese delegation is of the opinion that, apart from the elaboration of a multi-year programme of work, the meeting should concentrate on an initial review, in both quantitative and qualitative terms, of financial commitments and actual flows since UNCED, against such criteria as additionality and non-conditionality. In order for the outcome of its deliberations to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council for timely and adequate consideration so that necessary actions may be taken, all efforts should be made to ensure that the first substantive meeting of the Commission is held before the 1993 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council.

A few problems have yet to be thrashed out before the Commission starts working. These include its rules of procedure and the venue of its subsequent meetings. The Chinese delegation believes that as long as the parties concerned take a forward-looking approach and abide by what has already been agreed on, these issues can be resolved in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

In addition, the years 1993 and 1994 will see the convocation of a global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States and the finalization of an international convention on combating desertification, involving subjects which not only concern the vital interests

(Mr. Chen Jian, China)

of some developing countries but also bear close links with the protection of the global environment. We hope that the concerted efforts of the international community will bring positive results.

The Chinese Government attaches importance to international cooperation in environment and development and has contributed its share to the success of UNCED and its preparatory process. During the current session of the General Assembly, the Chinese delegation participated actively in the negotiations on UNCED follow-up. We look forward to the opportunity for fruitful cooperation with the rest of the international community in the Commission on Sustainable Development and other relevant organs and institutions.

Mr. SUGANO (Japan): My delegation would like to make a statement relating to the resolution on the conference on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks, which was just adopted.

It is the view of my delegation that none of the provisions of the present resolution detract from the basic position of the Government of Japan, which is that the issue of the conservation and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks on the high seas should be discussed in a comprehensive manner, bearing in mind the fact that the conservation and management of these fish stocks within exclusive economic zones is a complementary issue. This is the understanding on the basis of which my Government intends to participate in the upcoming conference.

Mr. ADANK (New Zealand): I make this statement on behalf of both Australia and New Zealand.

Australia and New Zealand were pleased to join in the consensus adoption of draft resolution V, concerning the conference that will be convened next year relating to straddling and highly migratory fish stocks. We should like

(Mr. Adank, New Zealand)

to take this opportunity to register our appreciation to Ambassador Razali of Malaysia, who, with dedication and commitment, successfully presided over negotiations on this and the other resolutions related to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. As delegations will be aware, the fisheries-conference resolution is the result of negotiations in which all delegations had a full opportunity to present their views. The text, which is of a procedural nature, implements decisions of the Rio Earth Summit that are set out in the chapter of Agenda 21, which deals with high-seas-fisheries matters.

(Mr. Adank, New Zealand)

Specifically, paragraphs 17.49 (a) and (b) of Agenda 21 call on States to take effective action to ensure that high seas fisheries are managed in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and calls on States to give full effect to these provisions with regard to straddling stocks and highly migratory species. Paragraph 17.49 (e) further calls for the convening of an intergovernmental conference under United Nations auspices to promote effective implementation of the aforementioned provisions of the Convention. These paragraphs of Agenda 21 are reflected in operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution V (A/47/719). The other paragraphs of the resolution cover the practical arrangements that will need to be put in place to make it possible for the conference to get under way in New York next year. In accordance with the terms of the resolution, the conference should finish its work before the forty-ninth session in 1994.

Australia and New Zealand wish to stress their shared commitment to working constructively with other States at the conference, with a view to ensuring that the conference is successful in arriving at effective solutions to problems faced with respect to the conservation and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks.

Mr. SERSALE di CERISANO (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation will be speaking about draft resolution V on the conference on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks.

In addition to what has already been said by Canada, Australia and New Zealand, Argentina would point out that the resolution that we have just adopted by consensus is the result of a lengthy and complex process of negotiation in which absolutely every party expressed its point of view and fully negotiated its positions. Argentina supports the consensus achieved and

(Mr. Sersale di Cerisano, Argentina)

is grateful for the work done by the Mr. Razali, who conducted the negotiations.

The draft resolution we have adopted is largely procedural in nature. It responds to the appropriate chapter of Agenda 21 and sets out the arrangements necessary for the holding of the conference on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks. We are very gratified by the agreements achieved in this resolution and we undertake to do our best to enable the conference to approve effective measures for the conservation and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks.

Mr. MONTGOMERY (United States of America): I have the honour to explain the position of the United States on draft resolution IV (A/47/719) concerning institutional arrangements.

The General Assembly has taken no more important decision during the forty-seventh session than this resolution, which provides the framework for the Economic and Social Council's creation of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). That act of creation can, if Governments and peoples will it, mark a truly historic occasion: the birth of a forum where the developed and developing, the North and the South, can sustain a dialogue conducted only imperfectly and intermittently in the past.

This global dialogue on sustainable development will bear in an important way on root causes of poverty and pauperization, a subject of critical significance to my delegation. By perpetuating the Rio goal of addressing integration of development and environmental policies, the Commission can contribute directly to the economic prosperity of future generations.

In Rio, our Heads of State and Government mandated a Commission which

(Mr. Montgomery, United States)

facilitates political consensus on sustainable development. We hope that it will be only the beginning of a dynamic process. We hope that the political resolve generated in the Commission on Sustainable Development will inspire solid progress in the broad range of international forums where negotiations occur on Agenda 21 issues.

In addition to these broad and challenging objectives, the CSD has important specific goals. In the view of my delegation, priority should be accorded to mutual consideration of problems encountered, lessons learned, and solutions devised at the national level. We anticipate that significant contributions to these efforts will be made by relevant non-governmental organizations.

As we chart our course forward, concerned with the land, the seas and the atmosphere, we know we must grapple with many complex problems. Capacity building and technology transfer will be among the most critical.

So will finance. The United States is committed to assistance to help integrate environmental concerns into national development strategies. Environmental Protection Administrator Reilly has already offered the Assembly a summary of our programme.

As Americans, we are delighted that the Secretary-General has chosen to place the secretariat staff for the Commission at the New York Headquarters of the United Nations. We will rely on the secretariat for year-round quality support. While we look forward to fruitful meetings each year in New York, we also anticipate in due course a calendar of meetings of intersessional expert groups in Geneva, as well as here at Headquarters.

Finally, and for the record, my delegation notes that the United States understands the reference in paragraph 6 to specialized agencies as including the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(Mr. Montgomery, United States)

Let me close by expressing the gratitude of my delegation to the distinguished Permanent Representative of Malaysia for the care and skill with which he coordinated the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) Working Group. I want also to thank the UNCED secretariat staff and to offer our congratulations and good wishes to Under-Secretary-General Nitin Desai, as he launches the new Department of Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development.

Ms. TOMKINSON (Australia): I wish to address my remarks to resolution IV (A/47/719), which we have just adopted, on "Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

The creation of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) is one of the most important outcomes of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly. More than that, it is an event of historic significance. It is a response to an unprecedented spirit of cooperation and consensus within the United Nations on economic and environmental issues, which has been embodied in the concept of sustainable development.

However, the major challenge lies ahead. Having created the Commission, our task now is to make it succeed in fulfilling its mandate. The first session of the Commission will be crucial in this regard. The Commission must decide on both its future agenda of work and an efficient organization of work to enable it to review the whole of Agenda 21 by 1997 at the international, regional and national levels.

The active role of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Commission will be fundamental to its success. Non-governmental organizations can contribute to the Commission through their special expertise on specific

(Ms. Tomkinson, Australia)

issues and through the political profile they can lend, which will ensure the continued interest of the press, the public and national Governments in United Nations activity in the implementation of Agenda 21.

My delegation warmly welcomes the decisions recently announced by the Secretary-General in relation to arrangements for the secretariat for the Commission, and in particular the appointment of Mr. Nitin Desai as Under-Secretary-General for the new Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development.

We are also pleased that the Commission will hold its first substantive session in New York in 1993, thus facilitating the fullest participation of developing countries. My delegation has consistently maintained that the decision on the long-term venue of the Commission must be based on rational considerations which take into account efficency and cost of operations as well as ease of participation.*

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* Mr. Rogers (Belize), Vice-President, took the Chair.

(Ms. Tomkinson, Australia)

Finally, I would like to reiterate the great gratitude of my delegation to Ambassador Razali for the extraordinary ability and judgement he has shown in guiding us to this successful outcome. We are pleased that he has agreed to continue consultations on outstanding issues.

We are also grateful for the dedication and skill of the Secretariat and for the important contribution they have made to this exercise.

Mrs. CORNETTE (Guyana): The countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) at the United Nations, on whose behalf I speak today, fully associate themselves with the statement made by the representative of Pakistan on behalf of the Group of 77, and are very pleased with the resolutions that have just been adopted. We believe that their various provisions constitute a plan of action which the international community can follow to ensure that the dynamic of the Rio Conference is carried forward and that its decisions are faithfully implemented.

While we recognize the importance of all these resolutions, the States members of CARICOM are particularly gratified by the adoption of draft resolution II, which allows for the convening in 1994, in the sister country of Barbados, of the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. We welcome the General Assembly's decision to establish the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and we are prepared to do all that is necessary to make the Conference a success.

Further, aware that the Commission on Sustainable Development will have a very important role to play in all matters relating to the follow-up of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), CARICOM

(Mrs. Cornette, Guyana)

members welcome the consensus agreement that the site of the Commission should be in New York. We note with appreciation the decision that outstanding matters relating to the venue of the meetings of the Commission will be discussed and settled during this General Assembly session. We are confident that the outcome of the discussions will be satisfactory to all, and we look forward to participating constructively in the work of the Commission.

CARICOM member States would like to take this opportunity to congratulate His Excellency Ambassador Ismail Razali on the role he played in guiding the discussions of the Working Group on UNCED follow-up. The hours were long and the negotiations difficult, and most of the time the end seemed unreachable. But in all of this it was the sobering guidance and faithful dedication of Ambassador Razali that allowed us to continue to the very end and achieve all we have achieved.

In conclusion, the member States of CARICOM recognize that for these resolutions to be successful they will have to be translated immediately into the national policies of all States members of the international community. We therefore urge all States to take the necessary measures to make these resolutions a reality. We can assure the Assembly of our commitment to working towards their success.

Mr. YUH (Republic of Korea): The General Assembly has just adopted draft resolution V, entitled "Conference on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks". My delegation wishes to express its views on that resolution, and to set out our basic position on the conservation and management of the living resources of the high seas.

(Mr. Yuh, Republic of Korea)

First of all, it is our view that conservation and management measures should be based on relevant and reliable scientific research conducted by independent intergovernmental bodies.

Secondly, as regards management and conservation efforts, there should be a fair and equal distribution of responsibility between coastal and distant-water fishing States, especially in the case of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks.

As noted in paragraph 17.47 of Agenda 21, high-seas fisheries represent only 5 per cent of total world landings. Therefore, there is a clear need for a balanced approach, which requires the cooperation not only of distant-water fishing States but of coastal States as well, particularly as far as those two fish stocks are concerned.

On the basis of those observations, our delegation shares the view, as expressed in the discussion in the Second Committee, that the wording of paragraph 3 of the resolution could give the impression that it is the sole responsibliity of distant-water fishing States to conserve straddling and highly migratory fish stocks. It is unfortunate that this resolution, which should have focused on procedural matters relating to the forthcoming conference, was not developed with a real consensus among all Member States.

It is the sincere hope of my delegation that the substantive session in 1993 will encourage both the coastal and the fishing States concerned to play their respective roles on an equal basis in ensuring a balanced approach in implementing the necessary conservation measures.

Finally, our delegation wishes to take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to Ambassador Ismail Razali of Malaysia, who up to the last minute did his utmost to achieve a more balanced text.

The PRESIDENT: In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3208 (XXIX) of 11 October 1974, I call now on the Observer for the European Economic Community.

Mr. McDONALD (European Economic Community (EEC)): On behalf of the European Community, I too would like to address draft resolution V in document A/47/719, "Conference on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks", which the General Assembly has just adopted.

The resolution on straddling stocks and highly migratory species is an important one, but we regret that the negotiations on the text did not lead to a result that is very satisfactory from the point of view of the European Community, and this despite the untiring efforts of Ambassador Razali of Malaysia, to whom we are deeply grateful.

The European Community and its member States wish to state first of all that the conference scheduled for July 1993 should deal in a prompt and expeditious manner with the conservation and management of straddling stocks and highly migratory species. One substantive conference session will, in our opinion, be sufficient.

The work and results of the conference should be fully consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and in particular with the rights and obligations of coastal States and States fishing on the high seas, and it should give full effect to all the provisions of the Convention in regard to the fish populations whose ranges lie both within and beyond exclusive economic zones and with regard to highly migratory fish stocks.

The Conference should also give effect to all relevant provisions of Agenda 21 concerning those fish stocks, whether they are found in chapter 17 (c) or in chapter 17 (d) of that document.

(Mr. McDonald, EEC)

The essential aim of the conference should be to promote effective implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on straddling stocks and highly migratory fish stocks. The effective protection of those stocks can be carried out only by cooperation between coastal States and States fishing on the high seas in accordance with common guidelines. Anything else would fail to achieve the main objective of the Conference, which is to protect the environment through the conservation and management of these fish stocks throughout their area of distribution.

The Community considers that, as a whole, draft resolution V, just adopted, is consistent with those objectives. However, the Community much regrets that the sponsors of the draft resolution were unwilling to accommodate the Community's concerns on certain issues that were important in order fully to transpose the mandate of the Conference, which we consider to be contained in chapters 17 (c) and 17 (d) of Agenda 21.

Agenda 21 was achieved through consensus, as indeed were all other elements of the Rio Conference. We hope there will be a similar positive and constructive approach at the July Conference. The auspices otherwise will not be favourable. We attach particular importance to adoption of the decisions of the Conference with the full support of all the participants.

(Mr. McDonald, EEC)

In the view of the European Community, together with its member States, the conference should be pragmatic and deal with a very specific issue in a practical manner. A one-sided or confrontational approach to the conference which does not take into account the concerns of all the parties will substantially increase the risk of its failure. Indeed, we have heard again this afternoon some particularly clear examples of the sort of one-sided approach we have in mind. We should all remind ourselves that the main purpose of the conference is to protect the environment through the conservation and sustainable management of this important resource, and not to pursue other, conflicting objectives.

The European Community has approached the preparation of the conference in a spirit of cooperation and has amply demonstrated its willingness to deal with the problems of straddling stocks by an extensive series of concrete measures over the last six months. We regret that the same spirit of cooperation has not always marked the negotiations which have led to this resolution.

The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 79.

The Assembly will now consider agenda item 80, "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind". In this connection, the Assembly has before it the report of the Second Committee in document A/47/720 and a draft resolution in document A/47/L.49.

We shall first consider the report of the Second Committee in document A/47/720. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to take note of the report of the Second Committee?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the draft resolution contained in document A/47/L.49, entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

I call on the representative of Uruguay to introduce the draft resolution.

Mr. PIRIZ BALLON (Uruguay) (interpretation from Spanish): I have the honour of submitting for the General Assembly's consideration the draft resolution contained in document A/47/L.49, entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

Under this draft resolution the Assembly would take note of the work carried out by the international community in this field. It would welcome the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its signing by a large number of States, and would call upon all States to ratify, accept or approve, in accordance with their procedures.

Under some important provisions of this draft resolution the Assembly would decide that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee should continue to function in order to prepare for the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and it would request the Committee to promote a coherent and coordinated programme of activities aimed at supporting the entry into force and effective implementation of the Convention.

I wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to an amendment to paragraph 15 of the draft resolution. The reference in the fourth line of that paragraph should be "decision INC/1992/1". Beginning with the fifth line, the text should read as follows:

(Mr. Piriz Ballon, Uruguay)

"and in particular the least developed among them and the small island developing countries, as well as developing countries stricken by drought and desertification...".

The rest of the paragraph remains unchanged.

I trust that this draft resolution can be adopted without a vote.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now take a decision on draft resolution A/47/L.49, as orally amended. The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution is contained in document A/47/815.

May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution A/47/L.49, as orally amended.

Draft resolution A/47/L.49, as orally amended, was adopted (resolution 47/195).

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that it is the wish of the Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 80?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: I now invite the Assembly to turn its attention to the report (A/47/721) of the Second Committee on agenda item 81, "International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries".

The Assembly will take decisions on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 17 of its report.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Observance of an international day for the eradication of poverty". This draft resolution was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 47/196).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries". The Second Committee adopted this draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 47/197).

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to conclude its consideration of agenda item 81?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: May I now invite the Assembly to turn its attention to the report (A/47/722) of the Second Committee on agenda item 82, "External debt crisis and development".

The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 12 of the report. The draft resolution is entitled "International debt crisis and development: enhanced international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Crotia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: United States of America

The draft resolution was adopted by 158 votes to 1 (resolution 47/198).*

The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of the United States of America, who wishes to make a statement in explanation of vote.

Mr. MONTGOMERY (United States of America): We welcome this opportunity for an exchange of views on the external debt situation. I think we all agree that addressing debt by itself is not a solution. There is a consensus on some fundamental principles of the international debt strategy that bear repeating: growth is essential to the resolution of debt problems; debtor nations will not achieve sustainable levels of growth without reform; and debtor nations have a continuing need for external resources to support their reform efforts.

We believe there has been substantial progress under the international debt strategy over the past year, but the substantial debt and debt service reduction being undertaken is only one element of supporting economic growth in the developing countries. Economic reforms, including efforts to attract private flows, and continued assistance from official bilateral and multilateral sources to support these reforms are crucial.

We believe any debt resolution from the General Assembly should restrict itself to urging continued vigorous implementation of the international debt policy, with its case-by-case approach. We are confident that continued efforts under the international debt strategy will result in additional progress.

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* Subsequently, the delegations of Czechoslovakia, Kazakhstan and Morocco advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

(Mr. Montgomery, United States)

Although we appreciate the efforts of all involved in the drafting of the resolution before us, unfortunately it does not adequately reflect these positive developments.

Although substantial resources are being provided by official donors, both on a bilateral and a multilateral basis, the necessity of attracting private flows has become increasingly important. Debtor nations need to initiate market-opening measures to spur private investment and encourage return of flight capital. Development of alternative sources of non-debt capital flows is essential for the funding of new growth.

In reference to commercial bank debt, dramatic progress has been made under the voluntary, market-based international debt strategy. Twelve countries have now reached debt reduction or refinancing agreements with their commercial banks - accounting for 92 per cent of the outstanding commercial bank debt of the 16 major debtor countries.

Upon completion of the Argentine and Brazilian agreements, the strategy is expected to have produced over $50 billion in effective debt reduction, while lifting much of the remaining debt burden from the debtors' backs through market-based collateralization.

Debt ratios reflecting the burden of debt and debt service have fallen sharply for the major debtor nations, moving this group out of the "heavily indebted" category. The aggregate debt service ratio for all developing countries has fallen from 22 per cent in 1986 to 14 per cent in 1991.

The international capital markets have responded to the combination of economic reforms and an improved debt situation. A whole new market for developing-country debt has developed, which will subject both borrowers and lenders to the discipline of markets. Secondary market trading, which totalled $10 billion in 1987, has grown to $150 billion to $200 billion today.

(Mr. Montgomery, United States)

The turn-around has been especially apparent in Latin America. The Latin American countries are increasingly entering the capital markets for new financing, including portfolio and investment capital, capital repatriation and new borrowings. Latin America received some $40 billion in new private capital flows in 1991 compared to only $4 billion in 1989.

The region realized 3 per cent growth in 1991, with 5 to 9 per cent for Mexico, Chile, Argentina and Venezuela. Inflation in Latin America has been reduced by two thirds, while official reserves have doubled.

The international community has also strongly supported the operations of the International Development Association's Debt Reduction Facility, which is helping to reduce the commercial bank debt burdens of the poorest countries that are undertaking economic reforms.

As for official debt, in December 1991 creditors agreed in the Paris Club, the appropriate body for consideration of official debt issues, on new treatment for debt of the poorest countries. The Enhanced Toronto Terms include options providing for 50 per cent debt service reduction on payments coming due during the rescheduling period. To date, eight countries have also agreed to consider a stock-of-debt approach, under certain conditions, after a period of three or four years, for poorest countries undertaking economic reforms. The Munich Summit also encouraged the Paris Club to recognize the special situation of some highly indebted lower middle-income countries on a case-by-case basis.

(Mr. Montgomery, United States)

A number of creditor governments have also undertaken significant bilateral debt reduction programmes. The United States has forgiven food aid and development assistance debt for many of the poorest developing countries that are undertaking economic reform programmes. Since 1990, we have forgiven almost $2.7 billion in such debts for a total of 25 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

The United States has also undertaken debt reduction under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI), a comprehensive programme for the hemisphere focusing on trade, investment, debt relief and the environment. A total of $263 million in food aid debt has been reduced under the EAI for the three countries which met the economic reform criteria, including appropriate investment regimes. We expect that several additional countries will qualify for EAI debt reduction in the coming months.

This resolution represents an improvement over the initial draft submitted for our consideration. With additional changes it might have been acceptable to my Government. However, in its present form, we were obliged to vote against it.

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 82?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: I invite the members of the General Assembly to turn their attention to the report of the Second Committee (A/47/723) on agenda item 83: "Operational activities for development". We shall now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 17 of its report and on the two draft decisions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 18 of the same report.

(The President)

We turn first to the draft resolution entitled "Triennial policy review of the operational activities of the United Nations development system".

The Second Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 47/199).

The PRESIDENT: We shall now take a decision on the two draft decisions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 18 of its report.

Draft decision I is entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/217 on the World Summit for Children".

The Second Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft decision I was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: Draft decision II, entitled "Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women", is recommended for adoption by the Second Committee.

May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt the draft decision?

Draft decision II was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 83?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: I invite the Assembly to turn its attention to the report of the Second Committee (A/47/729) on agenda item 89, "Training and research". The Assembly will now take a decision on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 21 of its report.

(The President)

Draft resolution I, entitled "United Nations University", was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 47/200).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "United Nations Institute for Training and Research".

At its 50th meeting, on 19 December, the Fifth Committee decided to defer consideration of the programme budget implications of draft resolution II, as indicated in paragraphs 57 and 58 of the draft report of the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/47/L.20), on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, which was adopted this morning by the Fifth Committee.

As indicated in paragraph 58 of its draft report, the Fifth Committee recommends that, in order to provide for the minimal transitional requirements for the United Nations Institute for Training and Research until the General Assembly can consider this matter at its resumed forty-seventh session, the Secretary-General be authorized to commit funds, not to exceed $400,000, for the period 1 January to 28 February 1993.

I should like to point out that, as the Fifth Committee has deferred consideration of this matter, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, is unable to proceed to take a decision on draft resolution II at this time. I therefore propose that the General Assembly decide to postpone consideration of draft resolution II until its resumed forty-seventh session.

May I take it that the General Assembly agrees to this proposal?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 89.

AGENDA ITEMS 108 TO 110, 114, 115, 116
TO 118, 120, 121 TO 123, 137 AND 147

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY COORDINATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY: REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/817)

JOINT INSPECTION UNIT: REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/818)

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES: REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/806)

UNITED NATIONS PENSION SYSTEM: REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/807)

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

(a) UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE: REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/819)

(b) UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON: REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/820)

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS IRAN-IRAQ MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP: REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/821)

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION: REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (PART I) (A/47/795)

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITION ASSISTANCE GROUP: REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/822)

FINANCING OF THE ACTIVITIES ARISING FROM SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 687 (1991)

(a) UNITED NATIONS IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION: REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/823)

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA: REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (PART I) (A/47/796)

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN EL SALVADOR: REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (PART I) (A/47/797)

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA: REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/824)

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE: REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/825)

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991: REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/826)

The PRESIDENT: I request the Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee to introduce the reports of the Fifth Committee in one intervention.

Mr. OSELLA (Argentina), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee (interpretation from Spanish): It is an honour for me, as Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee, to appear before the General Assembly, Sir, under your presidency to introduce the report of the Committee on the agenda items assigned to it. You will recall that 28 agenda items were allocated to the Fifth Committee at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

From 15 September to 22 December 1992, the Fifth Committee held 53 plenary meetings. Negotiations were carried out through numerous informal consultations. The following is a brief report of the results of the work of the Fifth Committee on the items on today's agenda.

In connection with agenda item 108, "Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency", the Committee adopted without a vote the draft decision in paragraph 6 of document A/47/817. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of that draft decision.

With regard to agenda item 109, "Joint Inspection Unit", the Committee adopted without a vote the draft resolution in paragraph 6 of document A/47/818. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of that draft resolution.

With regard to agenda item 110, "Pattern of Conferences", the Committee adopted without a vote the draft resolution entitled "Pattern of Conferences" contained in document A/47/806.

Under agenda item 114, "United Nations pension system", the Committee adopted without a vote the draft resolution contained in paragraph 7 of document A/47/807. It recommends to the Assembly the adoption of that document.

(Mr. Osella, Rapporteur,
Fifth Committee)

With regard to item 115, "Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East", the Committee adopted without a vote, on sub-item (a), the draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force" contained in paragraph 6 of document A/47/819; and, on sub-item (b), the draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon" contained in paragraph 6 of document A/47/820. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of both draft resolutions.

With regard to item 116, "Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group", the Committee adopted without a vote the draft resolution contained in paragraph 6 of document A/47/821, and recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of that draft resolution.

In connection with agenda item 117, "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission", the Fifth Committee decided, inter alia, to recommend that consideration of the item be deferred to the resumed forty-seventh session. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it should adopt that recommendation, contained in paragraph 6 of document A/47/795.

With regard to agenda item 118, "Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group", the Committee adopted without a vote the draft resolution contained in paragraph 6 of document A/47/822 and recommends that the General Assembly adopt it.*

With regard to item 120 (a), "Financing of the activities arising from

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* Mr. Guerrero (Philippines), Vice-President, took the Chair.

(Mr. Osella, Rapporteur, Fifth Committee)

Security Council resolution 687 (1991): United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission", the Committee adopted without a vote draft resolution A/C.5/47/L.5, as orally revised, at its 50th meeting, held on 19 December 1992. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of this draft resolution, contained in paragraph 7 of document A/47/823.

At its 46th meeting, held on 16 December 1992, the Committee decided, inter alia, to recommend to the General Assembly that consideration of agenda item 121, "Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara", and agenda item 122, "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador", be deferred to the resumed forty-seventh session of the General Assembly. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the approval of its recommendations on agenda items 121 and 122, contained in documents A/47/796 and A/47/797, respectively.

With regard to agenda item 123, "Financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia", the Committee adopted without a vote the draft resolution contained in paragraph 6 of document A/47/824 and recommends that the General Assembly adopt it.

Under agenda item 137, "Financing of the United Nations Protection Force", the Committee adopted without a vote the draft resolution contained in paragraph 6 of document A/47/825 and recommends to the General Assembly that it adopt that draft resolution.

In connection with agenda item 147, "Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991", the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft decision under which the Assembly would decide to accept

(Mr. Osella, Rapporteur,
Fifth Committee)

the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with regard to unliquidated obligations and to revert to the question of the final appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 at its resumed forty-seventh session.

(Mr. Osella, Rapporteur, Fifth Committee)

As I said at the outset, this is a very brief and succinct explanation of the decisions the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly. I should mention that all the draft resolutions and draft decisions mentioned were adopted without a vote.

THE PRESIDENT: If there is no proposal under rule 66 of the rules of procedure, I shall take it that the General Assembly decides not to discuss the reports of the Fifth Committee which are before it today.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: Statements will therefore be limited to explanations of vote.

The positions of delegations regarding the various recommendations of the Fifth Committee have been made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant official records.

May I remind members that, under paragraph 7 of decision 34/401, the General Assembly agreed that

> "When the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, i.e., either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee." (decision 34/401, para. 7)

May I remind delegations that, also in accordance with General Assembly decision 34/401, explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

(The President)

Before we begin to take action on the recommendations contained in the reports of the Fifth Committee, I should like to advise representatives that we are going to proceed to take decisions in the same manner as was done in the Fifth Committee.

The Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee (A/47/817) on agenda item 108, entitled "Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency".

The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft decision recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 6 of its report. The Fifth Committee adopted the draft decision without objection. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft decision was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 108?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the Fifth Committee (A/47/818) on agenda item 109, entitled "Joint Inspection Unit".

The Assembly will now take a decision on the recommendation contained in paragraph 6 of the report. The draft resolution was adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 47/201).

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 109?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee (A/47/806) on agenda item 110, entitled "Pattern of conferences".

The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 8 of its report. The draft resolution was adopted by the Fifth Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 47/202).

(The President)

The PRESIDENT: May I take it then that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 110?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now consider the report of the Fifth Committee (A/47/807) on agenda item 114, entitled "United Nations pension system".

The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 7 of the report.

The Fifth Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 47/203).

The PRESIDENT: May I also take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 114?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the reports of the Fifth Committee (A/47/819 and A/47/820) on agenda item 115, relating to the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East.

We shall first consider the report of the Fifth Committee (A/47/819) on sub-item (a) of agenda item 115, which relates to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.

The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 6 of the report.

The draft resolution, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force", was adopted by the Fifth Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 47/204).

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee (A/47/820) on sub-item (b) of agenda item 115, which relates to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 6 of the report.

The draft resolution, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon", was adopted by the Fifth Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 47/205).

The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, who wishes to explain his delegation's position on the resolution just adopted.

Mr. KHANI (Syrian Arab Republic) (interpretation from Arabic): My delegation would like to explain its position on the draft resolutions concerning the financing of United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East, contained in documents A/47/819 and A/47/820.

As we have said on many occasions in the General Assembly, the financing of the forces should be borne by the aggressor - which is continuing its aggression - and by whatever other parties may be aiding that aggression.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of sub-items (a) and (b) of agenda item 115.

The Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee (A/47/821) on agenda item 116, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group".

(The President)

The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 6 of the report.

The Fifth Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 47/206).

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 116.

The Assembly will now turn to part I of the report of the Fifth Committee (A/47/795) on agenda item 117, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission".

The Assembly will now take a decision on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee contained in paragraph 6 of part I of its report.

May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt the recommendation of the Fifth Committee contained in paragraph 6 of part I of its report?

The recommendation was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 117.

The Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee (A/47/822) on agenda item 118, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group".

The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended in paragraph 6 of the report.

The Fifth Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 47/207.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 118.

(The President)

The Assembly will next consider the report of the Fifth Committee (A/47/823) on agenda item 120 (a), entitled "Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991): United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission".

The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 7 of that report. The Fifth Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 47/208).

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of agenda item 120 (a).

The Assembly will now turn to part I of the report of the Fifth Committee (A/47/796) on agenda item 121, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara".

The Assembly will take a decision on the recommendation of the Fifth Committtee contained in paragraph 5 of that report. May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to adopt that recommendation?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of agenda item 121.

The General Assembly will now consider part I of the report of the Fifth Committee (A/47/797) on agenda item 122, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador".

The Assembly will take a decision on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee contained in paragraph 6 of that report. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that recommendation?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of agenda item 122.

The Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee (A/47/824) on agenda item 123, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia".

The General Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 6 of that report. The Fifth Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 47/209).

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of agenda item 123.

The General Assembly will next consider the report of the Fifth Committee (A/47/825) on agenda item 137, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Protection Force".

The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 6 of that report. The Fifth Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 47/210).

The PRESIDENT: We have thus concluded the present stage of our consideration of agenda item 137.

The Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee (A/47/826) on agenda item 147, entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991".

(The President)

The General Assembly will take a decision on the draft decision recommended for adoption in paragraph 3 of that report. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt the draft decision?

The draft decision was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: We have thus concluded the present stage of our consideration of agenda item 147.

AGENDA ITEM 18 (continued)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES: PENDING APPOINTMENTS: SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES: LETTER FROM GRENADA (A/47/812)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to draw the attention of the Assembly to a letter dated 25 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Grenada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/47/812).

In that letter the Permanent Representative of Grenada requests that Grenada should be admitted to membership in the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

After consultations with regional groups, the President of the General Assembly has nominated Grenada as a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

May I take it that the General Assembly takes note of that nomination?

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 7.20 p.m.